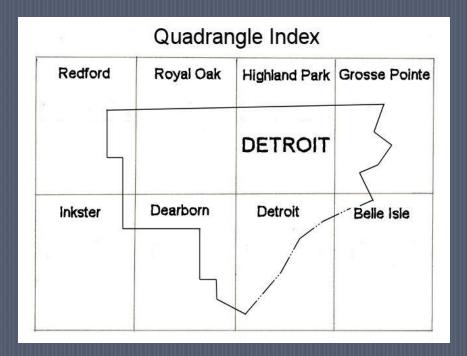
Evaluation of Some Proximal Sensing Methods for Mapping Soils in Urbanized Terrain, Detroit, Michigan

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Background

- U. S. Geological Survey EDMAP program
- NRCS Update of Wayne County (Detroit) Soil Survey of 1977 (Joe Calus - MLRA 12-FLI)

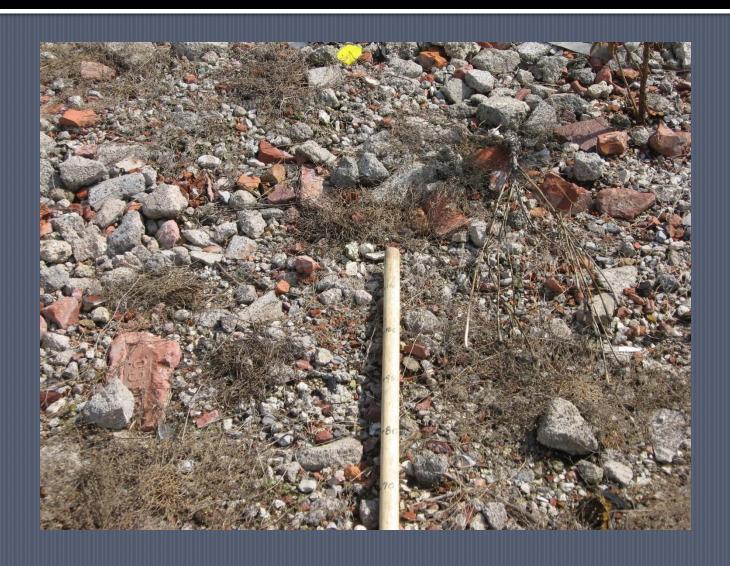


Problems

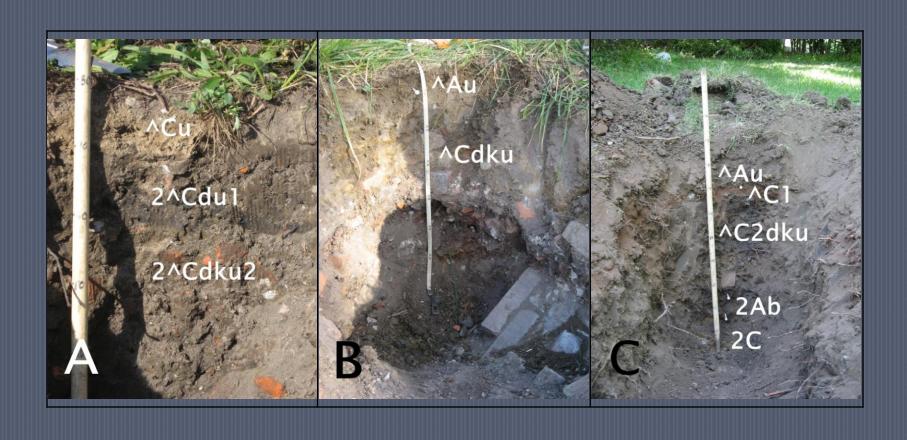
 Traditional soil auger approach (morphostratigraphic)

- Excessive artifact content (50-95% auger refusals)
- Spatial variability
- Large number of sites

Excessive artifact content



Demolition site soils



Objective

- Find the "Magic Wand"
- Compare field probe data against lab data and ground truth (soil auger)

Approach

- Proximal sensing methods
 - Magnetic susceptibility
 - Electrical conductivity
 - Measured pH
 - Penetrability

Goals

Distinguish natural vs. anthropogenic soils

Distinguish amongst anthropogenic soil types

Field Equipment

- AquaTerr EC-350 Salinity Meter
- Bartington MS2D surface scanner
- Dickey-john cone penetrometer
- Garrett ACE350 metal detector

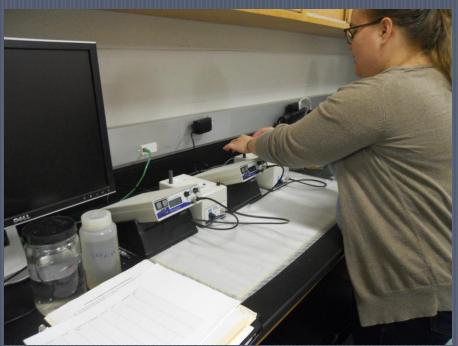
Field Probes



Lab Equipment

- Mettler Toledo S230 EC meter
- Bartington MS2B lab sensor
- Mettler Toledo FEP20 pH meter





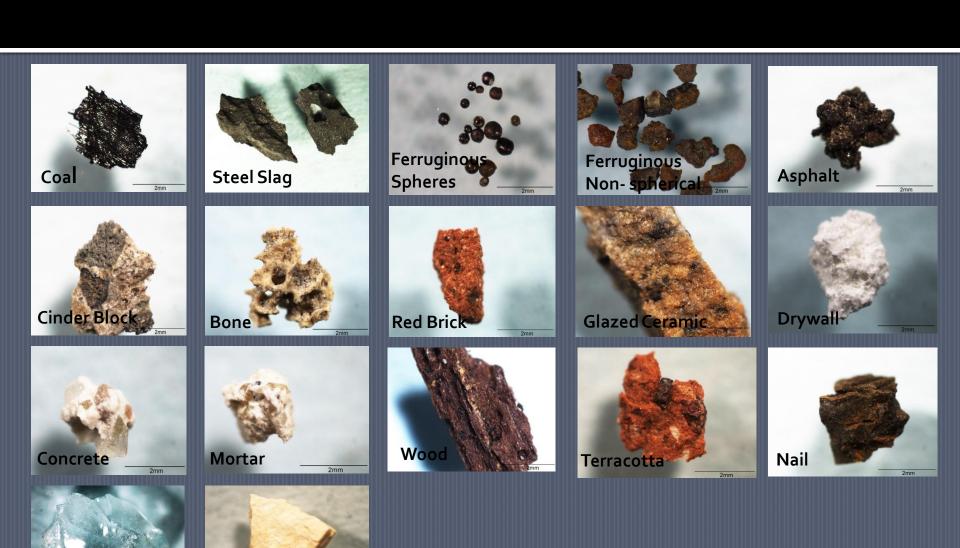
Microartifacts

 Macroartifact = objects > 2 mm in size manufactured, modified or transported

Microartifact = 0.25 – 2.0 mm

Microparticles ≤ 0.25 mm

Microartifacts - Residential Demolition



Window Glass

Burnt Shale

Microartifacts - Industrial





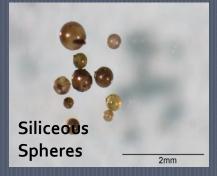






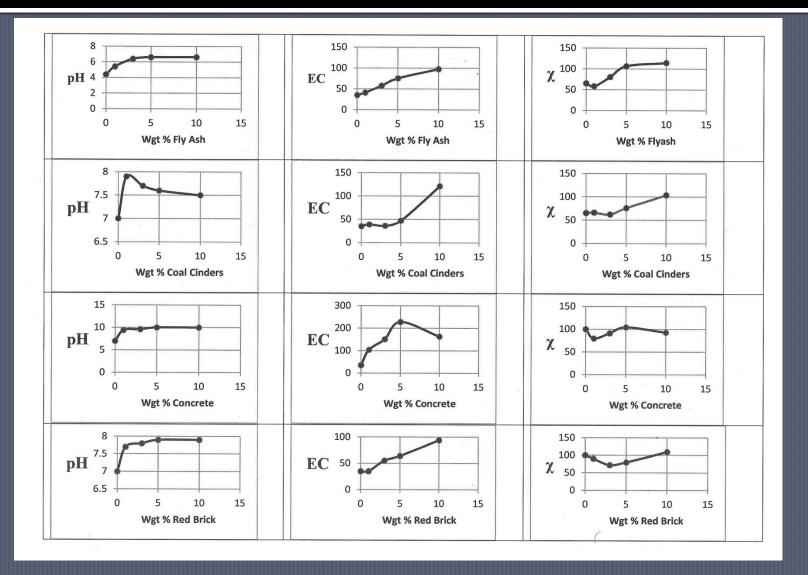








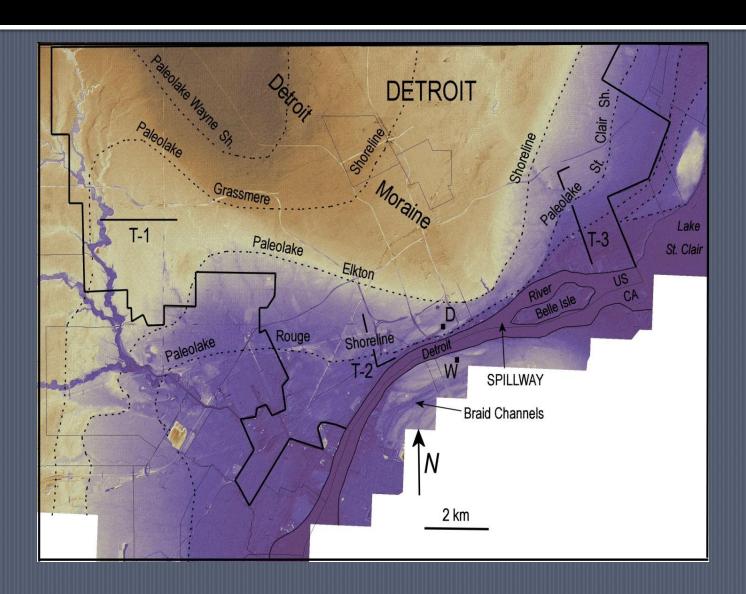
Effect of Microartifacts



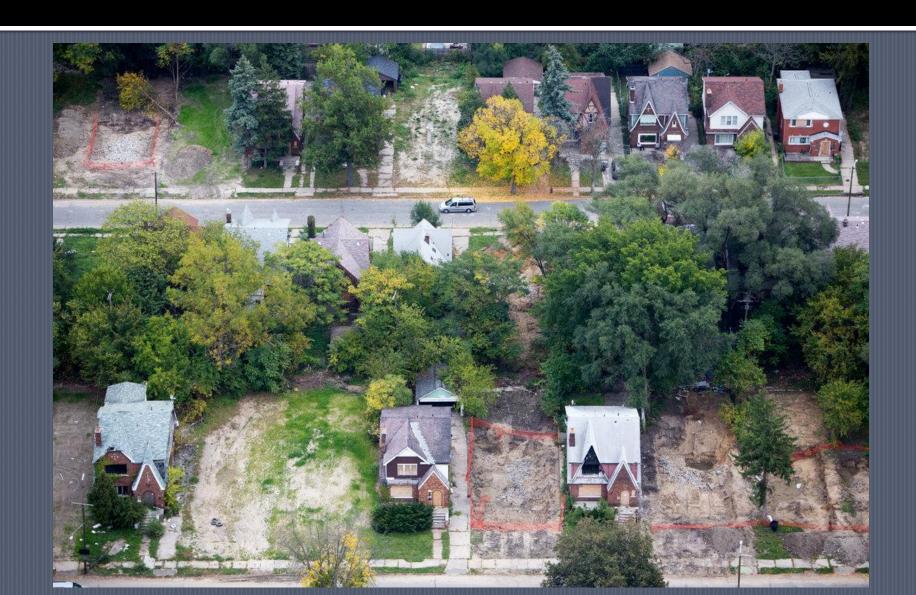
This study

- Transects across different land use types (Parkland, Residential demolition and undemolished, Industrial)
- Order 1 (1:1,800) mapping vacant land
- Order 2 (1:24,000) mapping of Detroit

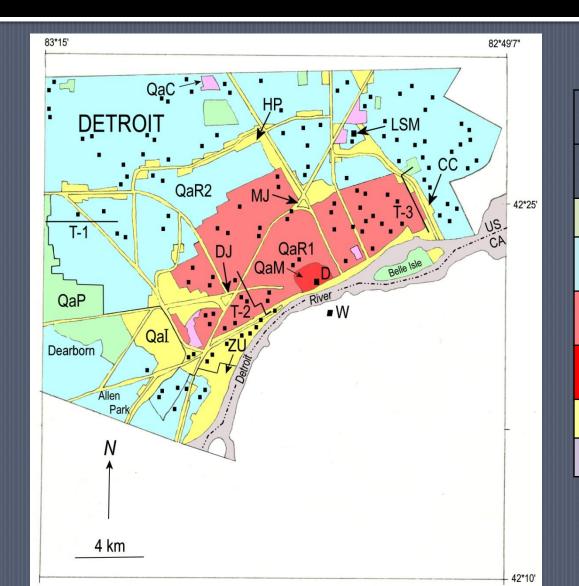
Geologic setting



Geocultural Setting



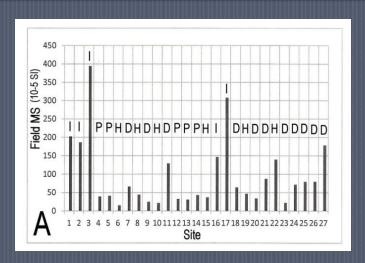
Anthropogenic Surficial Geologic Map

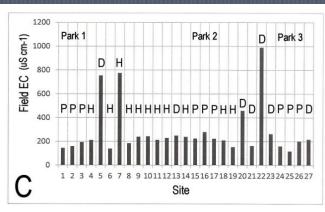


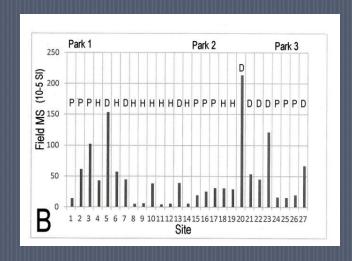
EXPLANATION

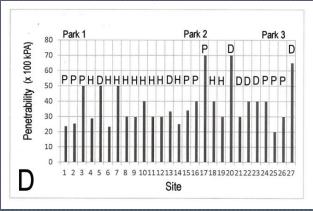
Anthropogenic Surficial Geologic Unit								
Map Symbol		Urban Land Use Type	Zone					
	QaP	Park						
	QaR2	Residential	Zone 2					
	QaR1		Zone 1					
	QaM	Manufactured						
	QaI	Industrial						
	QaC	Cemetery						

Transect Studies









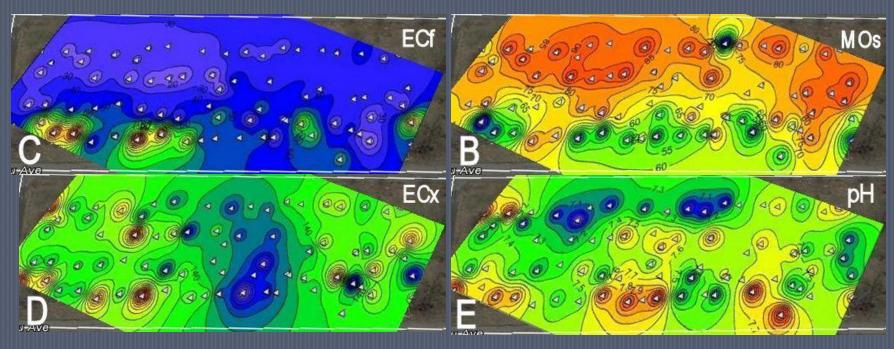
Transects - summary

Parameter	Natural Soils	Anthropogenic Soils
рН	< 7.0	> 7.0
EC	< 110 µS cm-1	> 110 μS cm-1
MS	< 150 10-8 m3 kg-1	> 150 10-8 m3 kg-1
Penetrability	< 3400 kPa	> 3400 kPa



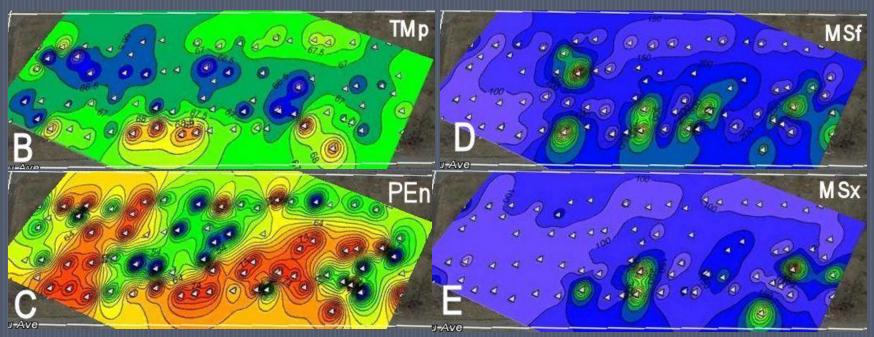


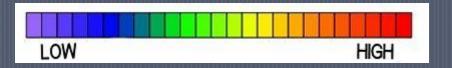


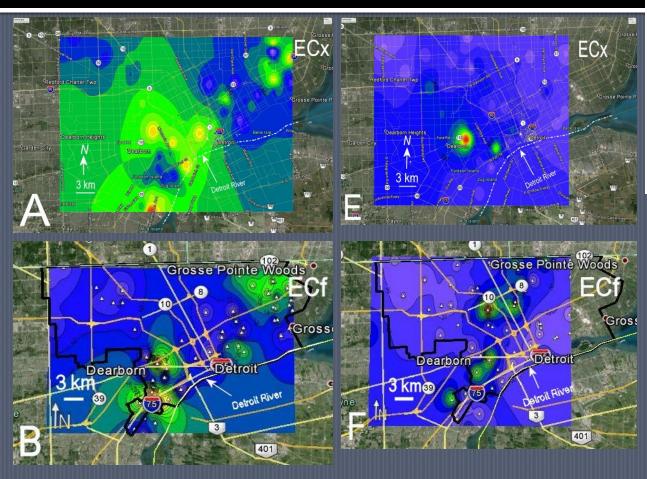






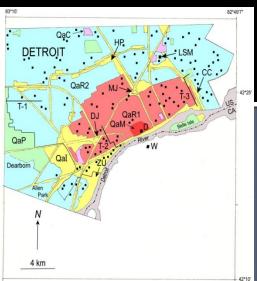


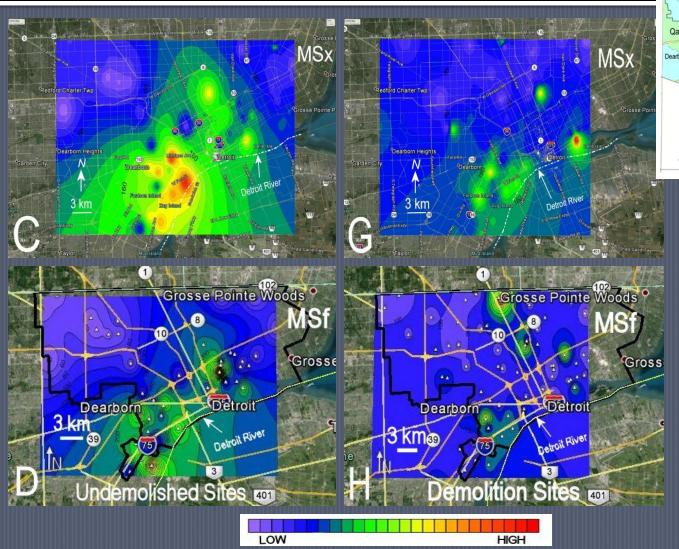


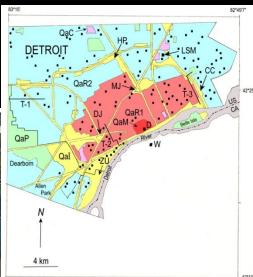


LOW

HIGH







Anthropogenic Map Index

рН	Score	ECx	Score	MSx	Score	Pen	Score
≤ 7.0	1.0	0 - 140	1.0	0 - 50	1.0	0 - 20	1.0
> 7.0	2.0	141 – 210	2.0	51 – 100	2.0	21 - 40	2.0
		211 – 280	3.0	101 – 150	3.0	41 - 60	3.0
		281 – 350	4.0	151 – 200	4.0	61 - 80	4.0
		> 350	5.0	201 – 250	5.0		
				251 – 300	6.0		
				> 300	7.0		

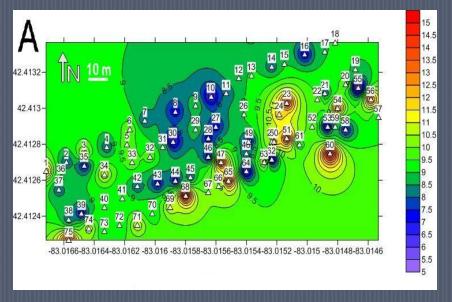
Anthropogenic Map Index

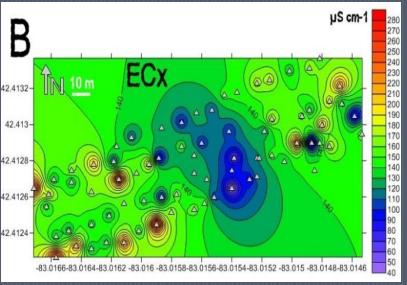
- AMI = ApH + Aec + Ams + Apen

Native AMI = 4.0

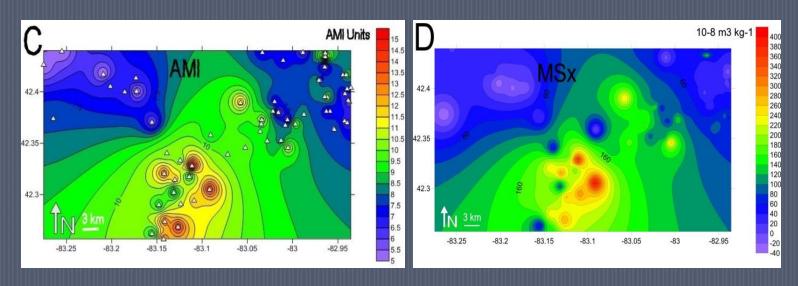
Transects - AMI

$$\triangle AMI = I > D > U > P$$



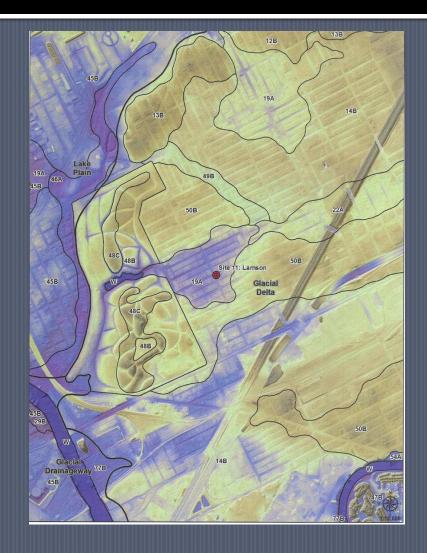






Wayne County (Detroit) updated survey: Outcomes

Lidar-assisted mapping is more accurate



Wayne County updated survey- Outcomes

Urban soil maps are similar to land use maps (Parkland, Cemeteries, Residential, Industrial)

- Urban soil maps are a mosaic of:
 - Native Soil Series
 - Native Soil Series-Urban Land Complexes
 - Urban Land
 - Manufactured Land

Urban Land Component

- Modified preexisting soil (HAM)
- Scalpic soils Anthropic phases of native soil series
- HTM (< 50 cm thick) Anthropic phases of native soil series
- HTM (≥ 50 cm thick) Anthropogenic series

Conclusions

- Tall grass interfered with surface scanners
- Artifacts interfered with pointed surface probes
- Field probes useful for Order 1 surveying
- Lab-based EC and MS yielded better results overall

Conclusions (cont.)

- Native Soil Series vs. Anthropogenic Soils Distinguishable
- Lab EC and MS more useful than field probes for Order 2 surveying
- EC (Building Material Wastes); MS (CCPs)
- MS distinguished Ashifactic soils

Publications

http://clas.wayne.edu/jhoward

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The End

